

Gofalu am eich tanc septic:
Canllaw a llyfr log
i ddeilioid toi

Looking after your septic tank:
A guide and logbook
for householders

Llyn

padarn

caru ein llyn ~ loving our lake



[illegible]

A wyddoch chi sut caiff eich carthion eu trin?

Pan fyddwch yn fflysio'r toiled, yn arllwys dŵr i lawr eich sinc neu'n gwagio dŵr y bath, bydd y dŵr yn mynd i rywle, yn amlwg, ond a wyddoch chi i ble a beth fydd yn digwydd iddo?

Os nad yw eich eiddo wedi'i gysylltu â'r garthffos gyhoeddus, mae'n debyg iawn fod gennych danc septig, ac rydych yn gyfrifol am sicrhau ei fod yn gweithio'n effeithlon ac wedi'i gofrestru gyda Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Mae tanc septig a suddfan dŵr heb eu cynnal a'u cadw yn beryglus i'ch iechyd chi ac iechyd eich teulu a'ch cymdogion, a gallant niweidio'r amgylchedd.

Trwy ddilyn y cynghorion yn y canllaw hwn a llenwi'r llyfr log, gallwch sicrhau eich bod yn rheoli eich system garthffos-iaeth mor effeithlon ag y gallwch, gan leihau'r peryglon a chyflawni'r gofynion cyfreithlon.

Do you know how your sewage is treated?

When you flush the toilet, pour water in your sink or empty the bath, the water obviously goes somewhere... but do you know where and what happens to it?

If your property is not connected to the mains sewer, it is highly likely you have a septic tank. It is your responsibility to ensure it works efficiently and is registered with Natural Resources Wales. A neglected septic tank and soakaway is a health risk for you, your family and your neighbours. It can also cause harm to the environment.

By following the advice in this guide, and completing the logbook, you can be sure that you are managing your sewerage system as efficiently as possible. This will minimise the risks and help you to meet the legal requirements.

Canfod eich tanc septig

Edrychwch am gaead metel neu concriid yn eich gardd - mae'n debyg o fod i lawr allt o'ch eiddo ac efallai bydd planhigion wedi gordyfu drosto.

Efallai fod manylion lleoliad eich tanc yng ngweithredoedd eich eiddo. Efallai nad yw eich tanc ar eich tir ac efallai eich bod chi a'ch cymdogion yn rhannu tanc.

Gall presenoldeb danadl poethion a phlanhigion toreithiog eraill awgrymu lleoliad y suddfan dŵr (a elwir hefyd yn faes draenio) sydd wedi'i gysylltu â'ch tanc septig.

Finding your septic tank

Look for a metal or concrete lid in your garden - it is likely to be downhill from your property & may have become overgrown.

The location of your tank may be noted in your title deeds. Your tank may not be on your land and may be shared with your neighbours.

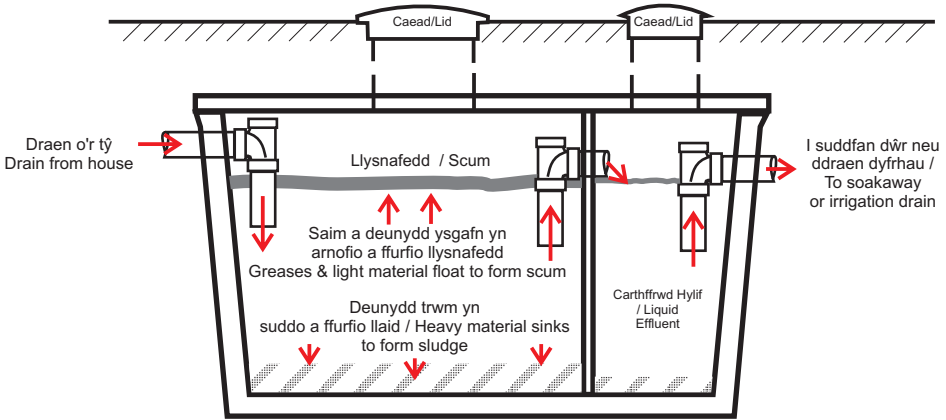
The presence of nettles and other lush plant growth may provide an indication of the location of the soakaway (also known as a drainage field) connected to your septic tank.

Sut mae system tanc septic a suddfan dŵr yn gweithio?

Mae tanc septic yn siambr guddiedig sy'n casglu, gwaddodi a thrin gwastraff dynol. Mae tanciau brics a choncrid, neu os ydynt yn fwy modern, rhai plastig neu wydrffibr. Mae ganddynt 2 neu 3 siambr ble cedwir carthion am gyfnod i alluogi'r broses drin i ddadelfennu'r gwastraff.

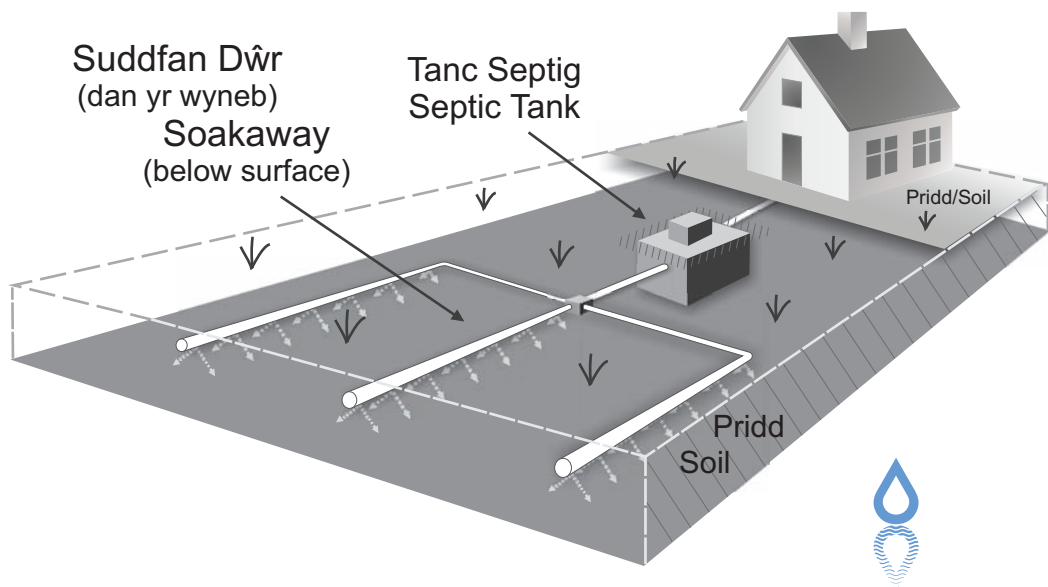
How does a septic tank and soakaway system work?

A septic tank is a buried chamber that collects, settles and treats human waste. It can be made of brick, concrete or, if more modern, plastic or glassfibre. It should consist of 2 or 3 chambers where the sewage is held for a period of time to allow the treatment process to break down the waste.



Bydd solidau yn ymgasglu fel llaid ar waelod y tanc, a cheir llysnafedd ar yr wyneb sy'n cynnwys olewau a solidau ysgafn eraill. Dadelfennir a threulir y llaid gan facteria, sy'n lleihau'r cyfaint i lai na'r hanner (os yw'r system yn gweithio'n effeithlon). Dylid cael gwared ar y llaid a'r llysnafedd yn achlysurol, gan ddefnyddio cwmni cludo gwastraff trwyddedig i'w cludo ymaith a'u gwaredu. Bydd y garthffrwd wlyb sy'n weddill rhwng yr haenau llaid a llysnafedd yn llifo allan o'r tanc, a bydd angen rhagor o driniaeth arno cyn ei ryddhau i'r amgylchedd.

Solid material settles to the bottom of the tank to form sludge whilst a scum, consisting of oils and other light solids, is formed at the surface. If the septic tank is working efficiently, the sludge is broken down and digested by bacteria which will reduce its volume by over 50%. The sludge and scum should be removed periodically and taken away for disposal by a licensed waste carrier. The liquid effluent, remaining between the sludge and the scum layer, flows out of the tank and requires further treatment before discharging to the environment.



Y dull mwyaf cyffredin o drin carthffrwd o danciau septig yw draenio trwy system suddfan dŵr neu faes draenio tanddaearol, sy'n caniatáu i'r garthffrwd drylifo trwy'r pridd. Gellir gwneud hyn trwy beipiau tyllog a osodir ar batrwm saethben mewn graean, a dylent fod o leiaf 1m uwchlaw lefel y dŵr daear.

Bydd y maes draenio yn defnyddio micro-organebau yn yr haen bridd i ddadelfennu amhureddau a lladd microbau niweidiol yn y garthffrwd, cyn gollwng gweddill yr hylif sydd wedi'i drin i'r dŵr daear.

Gall blynnyddoedd o ddefnydd flocio eich suddfan dŵr hyd yn oed os caiff ei gynnal a'i gadw'n briodol, a bydd angen gosod un newydd maes o law.

The most common, additional treatment for septic tank effluent is achieved by draining through an underground soakaway system, or drainage field. This allows the effluent to percolate through the soil - normally via a herring bone arrangement of perforated pipes laid in gravel. These pipes should be at least 1m above the groundwater level.

The drainage field uses micro organisms in the soil layer to break down impurities and kill harmful microbes in the effluent. The remaining treated liquid eventually passes through to the groundwater.

Even when properly maintained, your soakaway can become blocked after several years usage and will require replacement.



Gwagio eich tanc septic

Mewn tanc septic, dadelfennir rhai o'r solidau gan facteria, ond byddant yn ymgasglu'n raddol a bydd angen eu gwagio (proses a elwir yn 'desludging'). Os na chaiff y llaid ei wagio o'r tanc, gall lifo i mewn i'r suddfan dŵr, a'i flocio, fwy na thebyg. Dylid gwagio'r tanc pan fydd y llaid neu'r grawen wedi ymgasglu'n sylweddol. Gwneir hyn bob 12-24 mis, fel arfer.

Fe perchennog/deiliad eiddo sydd â thanc septic, ni ddylai eich bil dŵr gynnwys taliadau carthffosiaeth. Mae cynilo'r arian hwnnw tuag at reolaeth eich system tanc septic yn syniad da.

Sut ellir gwagio eich tanc septic?

Defnyddiwch gontractwr cofrestredig i wagio eich tanc. I ganfod un, chwiliwch ar-lein neu edrychwch mewn cyfeiriadur busnes dan *gwagio tanciau septic*, neu holwch gymydog am awgrymiadau. Gallech chi â'ch cymydog drefnu i wagio eich tanciau yr un diwrnod, gan arbed ychydig o arian i'r ddau ohonoch, o bosib.

Emptying your septic tank

Some solids in a septic tank will be broken down by bacteria, however these solids will gradually build up over time and will need removing (a process known as desludging). If the tank is not emptied of sludge it can wash into the soakaway, which will eventually become blocked. The tank should be emptied whenever the sludge or crust builds up to a significant depth, usually this is every 12-24 months.

As the owner/occupier of a property with a septic tank you shouldn't be paying sewerage charges with your water rates. It is a good idea to set aside the money saved, to put towards the management of your septic tank system.

How to get your septic tank emptied?

Use a registered contractor to empty your septic tank. To find one, search the web, look in a business directory under *septic tank emptying*, or ask a neighbour if they can recommend anyone. Maybe you can arrange with your neighbour to have your tanks emptied on the same day, possibly saving you both some money.

Wrth drefnu i wagio eich tanc septig, mae'r gyfraith yn mynnu eich bod yn cymryd bob cam rhesymol i sicrhau fod unigolyn awdurdodedig yn gwaredu'r gwastraff yn ddiogel. Felly, wrth drefnu iddynt ddod i wagio eich tanc, holwch a ydynt wedi'u cofrestru gyda Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru fel cludwr gwastraff. Os nad ydynt, peidiwch â gadael iddynt gludo'r llaid i ffwrdd a chysylltwch ag Adnoddau Naturiol Cymru.

Ar ôl gwagio'r tanc, dylai'r contractwr roi Nodyn Trosglwyddo i chi - dylai ddisgrifio'r cyfanswm a'r math o wastraff a gludwyd ymaith, a bydd yn sicrhau fod y gweithredydd yn trin a thrafod a gwaredu'r llaid yn briodol. Rhaid i chi gadw copïau o nodiadau trosglwyddo am o leiaf 5 mlynedd.

Pryd bynnag y gwagir eich tanc neu y gwneir unrhyw waith cynnal a chadw i'ch system, cadwch gofnod yn y llyfr log ar flaen y canllaw hwn. Fe wnaiff hyn gynorthwyo i reoli'r system, a bydd ar gael i berchnogion newydd os byddwch yn symud tŷ.

A ydych yn ansicr a ddylid gwagio eich tanc?

Mae'n debyg fod angen gwagio eich tanc septig os oes:

- Crawen drwchus ar y wyneb
- Gollyngiad carthffrwd hylif o ansawdd isel sydd fel arfer yn cynnwys solidau
- Arogl annymunol parhaus sydd gryn dipyn yn waeth na'r arogl arferol
- Sampl craidd/dip sy'n awgrymu fod mwy na dwy ran o dair y rhan sy'n trin y carthion yn llawn llaid trwm.

When arranging to get your septic tank emptied you are legally required to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the waste is safely disposed of by an authorised person. So, when booking a time for them to come to empty your tank, ask them whether they are registered with Natural Resources Wales as a waste carrier. If they are not, do not allow them to take the sludge away and contact Natural Resources Wales.

When the tank is emptied the contractor should give you a Transfer Note - this should describe the quantity and type of waste that has been taken away, and ensures that the operator is handling and disposing of the sludge correctly. You must keep copies of transfer notes for a minimum of 5 years.

Whenever you have your tank emptied, or any maintenance work done on your system, keep a record in the logbook at the front of this guide. This will help regular management and be available to new owners if you move house.

Not sure if your tank needs emptying?

Your septic tank probably requires emptying if there is:

- A thick crust on the surface
- A poor quality liquid effluent discharge usually containing solids
- A persistent foul odour which is significantly worse than the normal smell
- A core/dip sample which indicates that the treatment plant is more than two-thirds full of heavy sludge.

Beth i'w wneud os bydd eich tanc septig dan ddŵr

Ni chaiff mwyafrif y danciau septig eu difrodi gan lifogydd oherwydd maent wedi'u claddu yn y ddaear ac wedi'u gorchuddio'n llwyr. Fodd bynnag, gall silt a sbwriel lenwi tanciau septig a siambrau pypiau, a rhaid eu glanhau yn broffesiynol. Os llenwir maes y suddfan dŵr â silt, efallai bydd rhaid gosod system newydd. Mae arwyddion o ddifrod yn cynnwys pyllau carthffrwd ar yr wyneb neu'r suddfan dŵr yn methu cymryd dŵr.



Pan fydd y lefel trwythiad yn uchel neu pan fydd llifogydd yn bygwth eich system trin carthion, gall y carthion gronni yn eich toiled. Mewn achos o lifogydd, plygiwch bob draen a defnyddiwch lawer iawn llai o ddŵr yn eich cartref.

Peidiwch ag agor y tanc septig i'w bwmpio tra bydd y pridd yn dal yn ddirlawn. Gall mwd a silt fynd i mewn i'r tanc a chyrraedd y suddfan dŵr. Hefyd, gall gwagio'r tanc tra bydd y ddaear yn soeglyd achosi i'r tanc fod yn hynawf, gan wneud iddo symud yn y ddaear a chracio, efallai.

What to do if your septic tank system is flooded

Most septic tanks are not damaged by flooding since they are below ground and completely covered. However, septic tanks and pump chambers can fill with silt and debris, and must be professionally cleaned. If the soakaway field is clogged with silt, a new system may have to be installed. Signs of damage include effluent pools forming on the surface or an inability of the soakaway to accept water.

Whenever the water table is high or your sewage system is threatened by flooding there is a risk that sewage will back up into your home. During a flood event plug all drains and drastically reduce water use in your home.

Do not open the septic tank for pumping while the soil is still saturated. Mud and silt may enter the tank and end up in the soakaway. Also, emptying the tank whilst the ground is saturated may cause the tank to become buoyant, this can cause it to move in the ground leading to cracking of the tank.

Peidiwch â chywasgu'r pridd dros y maes draenio trwy yrru cerbydau drosto neu ddefnyddio peiriannau uwch ei ben. Gall pridd dirlawn gywasgu'n rhwydd iawn, a gall hyn amharu ar allu'r suddfan dŵr i drin dŵr gwastraff. Gallai hyn arwain at fethiant y system.

Os oes gennych bwmp, sicrhewch ei fod yn dal yn gweithio ar ôl llifogydd.

Do not compact the soil over the drainage field by driving vehicles or operating equipment in the area. Saturated soil is especially susceptible to compaction, which can reduce the soakaway's ability to treat wastewater and lead to system failure.

If you have a pump, check it is still working after the flood event.



Eich cyfrifoldebau cyfreithlon

Mae'n rhaid i bob tanc septig ac allyriadau gweithfeydd trin carthion bychan yng Nghymru gael eu cofrestru gyda Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, neu'n mae'n rhaid iddynt fod â thrwydded amgylcheddol. I gael rhagor o wybodaeth a darganfod sut i gofrestru ewch i www.cyfoethnaturiolcymu.gov.uk.

Rhaid gosod a defnyddio'r system yn unol â chyfarwyddiadau'r gwneuthurwr. Rhaid i rywun cymwys wneud gwaith cynnal a chadw. Rhaid i chi feddu ar gynllun cynnal a chadw. Rhaid cadw cofnodion am o leiaf 5 mlynedd (er enghraifft, talebau cynnal a chadw a gwagio'r tanc) a dylech roi unrhyw gofnodion i'r deiliad newydd os byddwch yn symud tŷ. Fe wnaiff y llyfr log sydd ynghlwm eich cynorthwyo i gyflawni rhai o'r gofynion hyn.

Your legal responsibilities

All septic tanks and small sewage treatment plant discharges in Wales must be registered with Natural Resources Wales or have an environmental permit. For more information and to find out how to register go to www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk.

The system must be installed and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specification. Maintenance must be undertaken by someone who is competent. You must have a maintenance plan. Records (for example, maintenance, tank emptying and servicing receipts) must be kept for 5 years and you should pass any records on to the new occupier if you move house. The attached logbook will help you to meet some of these requirements.



5 cam tuag at danc septic iach

1. COFIWCH...

wagio eich tanc septic bob 1-2 flynedd



3. COFIWCH...

ddefnyddio nwyddau glanhau 'ecogyfeillgar' sy'n addas i danciau septic

- defnyddiwch ychydig o nwyddau glanhau yn aml, i osgoi gorlwytho'r system a lladd y bacteria defnyddiol
- ceisiwch ddefnyddio'r un nwyddau glanhau, fel gall y bacteria eich tanc gyfle i addasu a dadelfennu eich carthion yn fwy effeithlon
- defnyddiwch lanedyddion heb ffosffadau yn eich peiriant golchi llestri, oherwydd mae ffosffadau o nwyddau glanhau cartrefi yn un o brif lygryddion cyrsiau dŵr.



5. COFIWCH...

geisio defnyddio llai o ddŵr

- gosodwch ddyfeisiau arbed dŵr yn seston eich toiled
- gosodwch awyryddion ar bibellau eich cawod a'ch tapiau
- cofiwch olchi llwythi llawn yn eich peiriannau golchi llestri a dillad



2. PEIDIWCH...

â fflysio unrhyw beth ac eithrio gwastraff dynol a phapur toiled i lawr y toiled a gofynnwch i unrhyw ymwelwyr iwned hynny hefyd

- tyweli cegin, eitemau misglwyf, ffyn gwlân cotwm a chlytiau – rhowch hwy yn y bin mewn bag
- poteli moddion, cemegau gardd, gwrthrewydd, paent a hydoddyddion – dylid eu gwaredu mewn canolfan amwynder dinesig
- olew a saim - glanhewch sosbenni a phadelli, rhowch saim mewn cynhwysydd a'i roi yn y bin



4. PEIDIWCH...

pâ phlannu coed ger eich tanc septic neu eich suddfan dwr - gall y gwreiddiau niweidio'r system a bydd y carthion yn gollwng ohono a dŵr yn tryddiferu i mewn iddo.



5 steps to a healthy septic tank

1. DO...

empty your tank every 1 to 2 years



3. DO...

use 'environmentally friendly' cleaning products, which are labelled as suitable for septic tanks

- use cleaning products little and often, so that the system isn't overloaded and the helpful bacteria killed
- try to stick to the same cleaning products, then the bacteria in your tank have time to adapt so that they breakdown your sewage more effectively
- use phosphate-free dishwasher detergents, phosphates from household cleaning products are a major pollutant of water courses



5. DO...

try to use less water

- fit water saving devices to your toilet cistern
- add aerators to your shower hoses & taps
- always wash full loads in your dishwasher and washing machine



2. DON'T...

ever flush anything other than human waste and toilet paper down the toilet and remind guests to do the same

- kitchen towels, sanitary items, cotton buds, condoms, nappies - bag them and bin them
- bottles of medicine, garden chemicals, anti-freeze, paints, solvents - dispose of them at a civic amenity centre
- oil, grease, fat - wipe out pans, pour fat into a container and put it in a bin
- never connect rainwater drainage pipes to your septic tank or soakaway



4. DON'T...

plant trees near your septic tank or soakaway - the roots can damage your system causing sewage to leak out and water to seep in





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